

narrower and spaced more distantly along the rachis (Figs. 1, 2). Sterile and fertile leaf dimorphy is also found in *P. fraseri*, but usually to a far lesser degree. *Pleopeltis coenosora* further differs by having wider sterile laminae and pinnae (1.5–2 mm vs. 2–4 mm), fewer pinna pairs (three or four vs. five to 20), and a broader apical segment that is mostly entire, not pinnatifid toward the tip as in *P. fraseri*. The juvenile leaves of the two species also differ. Those of *P. coenosora* are entire even when they are as long as 12 cm, whereas the juvenile leaves of *P. fraseri* become pinnatifid when only about 5 cm long (Fig. 1B, C).

*Etymology.* The specific epithet of the new species refers to the coenosori, which is yet another striking difference by which it differs from *Pleopeltis fraseri*, a species that has round, discrete sori (one or two discrete sori may be found at the base of the coenosorus in *P. coenosora*; Fig. 2B). Among the species of *Pleopeltis*, coenosori are rare. They are currently known only in *P. wiesbaurii* (Sodirol) Lellinger (Wagner, 1986) and two other species that belong to the genus (Otto et al., 2009), but for which combinations have not yet been made: *Neurodium lanceolatum* (L.) Fée and *Dicranoglossum panamense* (C. Chr.) L. D. Gómez.

*IUCN Red List category.* Because *Pleopeltis coenosora* is known from a single collection, it is assessed here as Data Deficient (DD) according to IUCN Red List criteria (IUCN, 2001).

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# *Bredemeyera hebeclada*, a New Combination in Polygalaceae

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**ABSTRACT.** The identity of *Securidaca hebeclada* DC. (Polygalaceae) is explained and a new combination is made: *Bredemeyera hebeclada* (DC.) J. F. B. Pastore. *Bredemeyera velutina* A. W. Benn. is synonymized under the latter name and its lectotype is selected herein. An illustration of *B. hebeclada* is provided, and its distribution and morphology are discussed.

**RESUMO.** A identidade de *Securidaca hebeclada* DC. (Polygalaceae) é explicada e é proposto aqui uma nova combinação *Bredemeyera hebeclada* (DC.) J. F. B. Pastore. Além disso, *B. velutina* A. W. Benn. é sinonimizada sob o nome mais antigo *B. hebeclada* e com escolha de um lectótipo. Também é apresentada uma ilustração e comentários sobre a sua distribuição e morfologia.

**Key words:** Brazil, *Bredemeyera*, Polygalaceae, *Securidaca*.

During the preparation of Flora do Morro do Chapéu, Bahia (Pastore, unpublished), *Securidaca hebeclada* DC. was shown to be an older name for *Bredemeyera velutina* A. W. Benn. The name and type specimen of *S. hebeclada* were overlooked by early authors. Marques (1980, 1996) monographed the genera *Bredemeyera* Willd. and *Securidaca* L. Unfortunately, she was not able to analyze the type of *S. hebeclada*, and the original description (de Candolle, 1824) does not describe the fruits (Marques, 1996). Consequently, the taxonomic identity of *S. hebeclada* has remained uncertain until now.

*Securidaca* and *Bredemeyera* are distinguished by their fruits, by their samara and capsule, respectively. Because the type collection of *S. hebeclada* has flowers but not fruits, this obviously contributed to the confusion that led de Candolle (1824) to include this species in *Securidaca*. *Bredemeyera* and *Securidaca* can be distinguished in flower through examination of the ovary revealing the early stage of fruit, which is 1-locular in *Securidaca* and 2-locular in *Bredemeyera* (Pastore & Cavalcanti, 2006). Because the type of *S. hebeclada* is in fact a *Bredemeyera*, a new combination is needed and is made below.

*Bredemeyera hebeclada* (DC.) J. F. B. Pastore belongs to a complex that involves four species: *B. kunthiana* (A. St.-Hil. & Moq.) Klotzsch ex A. W. Benn., *B. laurifolia* (A. St.-Hil. & Moq.) Klotzsch ex A. W. Benn., *B. velutina* A. W. Benn., and *B. autranii* Chodat. Marques (1980) treated these as discrete species, using leaf shape, size, and indument; floral dimensions; and the presence or absence of a ring of trichomes at the ovary base to separate them. However, with the large number of collections now available, it is difficult to find morphological discontinuities that justify the recognition of all four species, and it is possible that all four names refer to the same species. Until more solid conclusions can be drawn, it is proposed in this paper to treat only *B. velutina* in the synonymy of *B. hebeclada*, the name with the oldest specific epithet available in this complex.

***Bredemeyera hebeclada* (DC.) J. F. B. Pastore,** comb. nov. Basionym: *Securidaca hebeclada* DC., Prodr. 1: 341. 1824. TYPE: "In Brasilia," s.d., *Anonymous s.n.* (holotype, G-DC; isotype, FI) Figure 1.

*Bredemeyera velutina* A. W. Benn., Fl. Bras. 13(3): 53. 1874, syn. nov. TYPE: Brazil. Minas Gerais: s. loc., 1842, G. Gardner 4418 (lectotype, designated here, K; isotypes, CGE, F, NY, P).

Liana or scandent shrub, 2–5 m; stems velvety-pubescent near inflorescence. Leaves alternate; petiole 4–6 mm, pubescent; blade coriaceous, discolorous, (2–)3–10 × (1–)2–4 cm, elliptic to ovate-elliptic, apex acute, attenuate, obtuse to rounded, mucronate, margin ciliate, base acute, obtuse, or rounded, abaxial surface velvety-pubescent, adaxial surface shiny, scattered-pubescent on surface with midvein pubescent (Bahia) or pubescent to velvety-pubescent (Minas Gerais, Goiás, and Distrito Federal). Panicles (4–)8–20 cm; bracts 1.4–1.7 × 0.8–1.1 mm, persistent in fruit; bracteoles 0.9–1.4 × 0.6–1.1 mm; pedicels 0.3–0.8 mm. Flowers yellowish white becoming orange or dark reddish when dry, 4.4–6 mm; external abaxial sepal 1.9–2.4 × 1.4–2.1 mm; adaxial sepal 1.8–2.6 × 1.7–2.3 mm; internal sepal



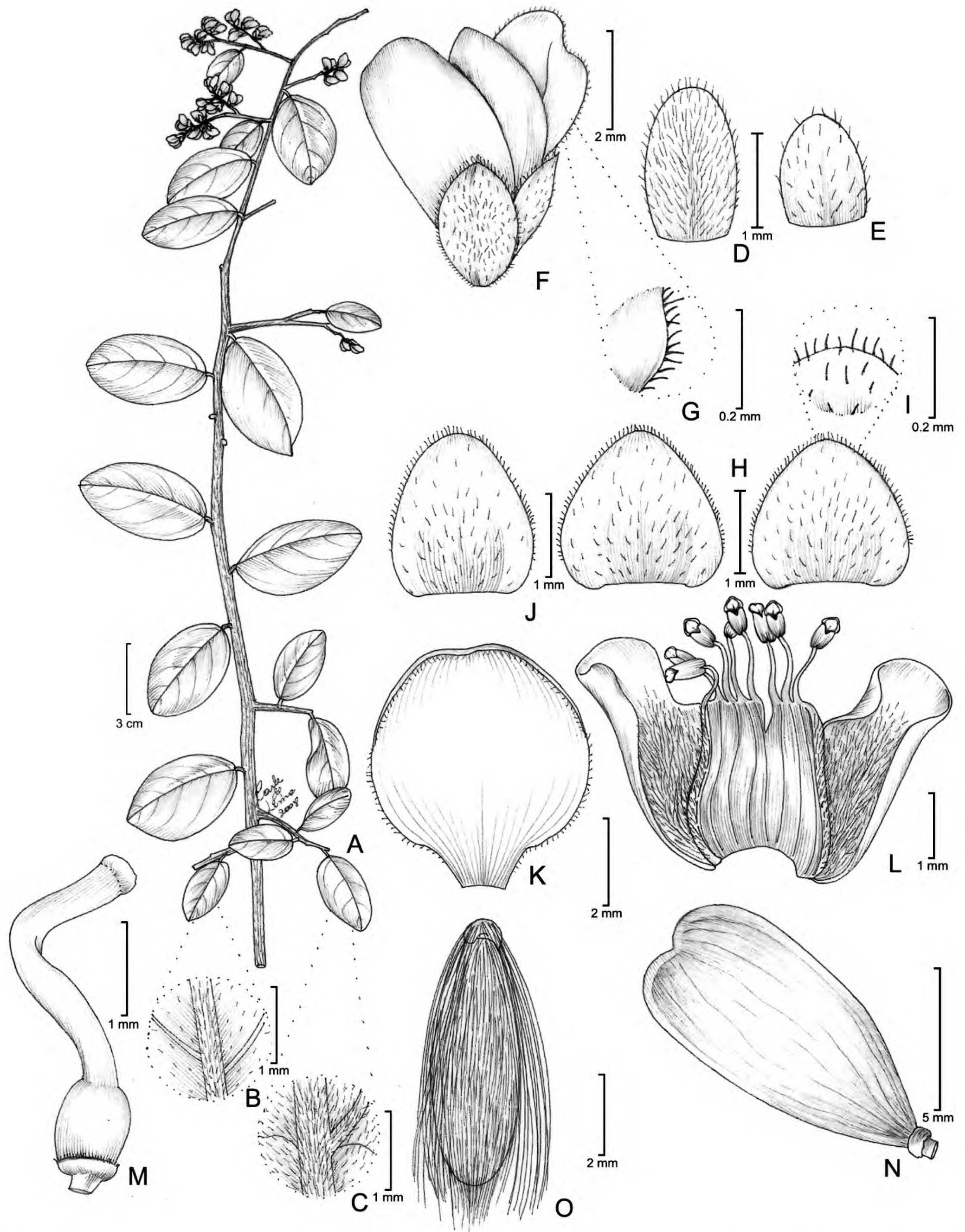


Figure 1. *Bredemeyera hebeclada* (DC.) J. F. B. Pastore. —A. Habit. —B. Leaf blade, adaxial face. —C. Leaf blade, abaxial face. —D. Bract. —E. Bracteole. —F. Flower. —G. Detail of internal sepal (wing). —H. Superior outer sepals. —I. Detail of external sepal margin. —J. Inferior outer sepal. —K. Internal sepal (wing). —L. Androecium and lateral petals. —M. Gynoecium with trichome disc around ovary base. —N. Capsule. —O. Seed. A from the holotype (G-DC), B–O from *E. Saar et al.* 5027 (HUEFS).